

ON THE EDGE OF A VOLCANO.

Uncertainty the Keynote of the Situation at Hazleton.

TOWN SLEEPLESSLY WAITING

The Dawn of a Day Fraught With Unknown Possibilities.

A NEW DANGER HAS ARISEN

By the Threatening Attitude of Striking Miners at Eckley, Eighteen Miles Distant From Hazleton--A Troop of Cavalry Now Crossing the Mountains to That Point--Mine Superintendents are Fearful of Their Lives--The Funerals of the Poles Killed in Friday's Riot Take Place Without Disturbance, Notwithstanding the Marchers Broke Their Word with General Gobin--Rapid Mobilization of Troops Has Had a Salutary Effect on the Strikers.

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 12.--Hazleton quivers to-night on the edge of a volcano. Uncertainty is the key-note of the situation, and the town is sleeplessly awaiting the dawn of a day fraught with unknown and fearful possibilities.

At this writing troops are marching on the mines of Coxie Bros., at Eckley, which nestles in a valley about eighteen miles from here. Telegrams to brigade headquarters late this afternoon indicated an alarming condition there. The remoteness of the situation will make difficult the securing of definite news before morning. The first knowledge of disturbance at the Coxie colliery reached brigade headquarters this morning, when Gen. Gobin received a dispatch that 300 miners at Buck Mountain, three miles from Eckley, had gone on strike and began to march on the Eckley mine. Request was made for a detachment of military to avert possible conflict, but before the soldiers could be started off to the scene the authorities were reassured by the receipt of a second telegram to the effect that the march had been stopped and no further trouble was feared.

Late this afternoon a third dispatch changed the situation for the worse. It is said that the march had been resumed and carried to the Eckley mines, and that the men there had been forced to quit work after rough handling by the marching men.

The city troop of Philadelphia, the crack cavalrymen, were instantly ordered to proceed to Eckley. To reach the spot they will have to ride over eighteen miles of rough mountain roads. The news has created consternation throughout the district, and all the collieries are preparing for trouble. Gen. Gobin has been deluged with requests for troops, but declares that he will send none to any point unless an outbreak really occurs. This is a measure of precaution to keep the soldiers mobilized.

The mine superintendents are much worried men. They accept the lesson offered by the havoc wrought at Gomer Jones' home the other night, and two have asked the brigade commander to place guards around their houses, which will be done. The names of the superintendents are kept secret.

A Sensational Story.

There is a sensational story afloat concerning a conversation overheard on the streets of Hazleton to-day, but it should be accepted with a reservation. The story goes that a group of miners were standing on a corner, when one was heard to remark: "I've got the material, but I don't know how to mix the damned stuff. If I did, I'd blow them up to-night."

It is said that the guards were placed around the superintendents' houses as a result of this.

To-day has been regarded as the turning point of the situation because of the prohibition issued by Gen. Gobin against the proposed funeral demonstration. A compromise was effected this morning, however, and the day passed off without disturbance. In the meantime the Coxie collieries were being watched with intense anxiety. It was known that 2,900 men employed at No. 7 had made a demand for a 10 per cent increase, which was to be submitted to the operators to-day, with the alternative of "strike." From 5,000 to 7,000 men are employed at all the collieries, and it was understood that such a movement would bring them all out. Whether or not the proposition was formally submitted to-day could not be learned, because nobody would talk.

The men were all at work, but strike talk was rife, and a big meeting at Stockton had been scheduled for to-night. There was a general impression that nothing decisive would be resolved upon at least before to-morrow, which is pay day, with two weeks' money coming to the men. The Coxie men's grievance is that they are on a lower scale than that paid by any other company in the region, but the company store feature does not enter their case.

Another late afternoon report was that the employees of ex-Congressman Leisenring's upper Lehigh colliery will go out to-morrow on a sympathetic strike. As an increase of 10 per cent was granted on Saturday to the McAdoo men, they have expressed their intention to return to work to-morrow, although they do not expect to remain in more than a day under the pressure that will be brought to bear by the other strikers. Altogether an eventful day is in prospect.

Gen. Gobin said this afternoon that the withdrawal of the troops had not been considered for a moment. They will remain on the ground until the strikers are convinced that he will be fully able to cope with any emergency that may arise. The rumor that martial law had been declared, the general said, had been spread by some vicious person. "There is martial law only so far as a state of war exists," he said. "We are here solely to assist the sheriff in maintaining peace and order. Men can come and go as they please, so long as they behave themselves. If there is the slightest infraction of the peace which the civil authorities are unable to handle, then we will render assistance, but such a condition has not yet arisen."

The commander added that neither Sheriff Martin nor any of the deputies would be arrested while the troops are here.

The first discord between the military and the strikers occurred to-day, and General Gobin was angry about it. Following his order against the proposed funeral demonstration, he arranged for a conference this morning with Polish priests who are looking after the cause of the men. He impressed them with

the necessity for preventing any show of a military character, and said he would permit no uniformed men to participate except those representing religious societies. Bands of music, side arms, sticks and banners were also prohibited. The priests promised that all this should be done, and the commander on the other hand agreed to keep all troops away from the funeral. Somebody stole a march on the general, however, and although he later revoked the clause excluding music, there were men in line wearing the uniform of the Italian army and others carrying drawn sabres. Six of the latter stood in front of the church during the ceremonies within. Learning of this, the commander promptly dispatched a staff officer and a detail of men to the cemetery, but when they reached there, the services were over and the mourners had dispersed.

"The priests gave me their sacred promise that no arms should be carried or military uniforms worn," said General Gobin. "In moments when a spark might result in the wholesale loss of life and property, it seems to me that such things should not be permitted. If I had the slightest idea that their promise would be broken, a troop of cavalry would have been there within a few moments." The general added that he would demand an explanation from the clergymen.

As a matter of fact there was little change in the programme arranged by the miners for to-day's funeral. There were twelve in all, but two proceeded from Harwood direct to the cemetery, without regard to the other ten who united in one extensive cortege.

Eight of the bodies lay in the shop of Undertaker Ronin, in Hazleton, where they were viewed by a great crowd for a couple of hours before the procession started. Meantime, the other two lines were toiling over the rugged mountain roads leading from Harwood. The bands which led the line beat a mournful tattoo, and following the hearses, trudged along double file of miners.

When the start from the shop to the cemetery was made the coffins containing the bodies of St. Joseph's society, and the line proceeded to the church. A crowd of fully 5,000 jammed the streets in the immediate neighborhood, but there was no disorder of any kind. The platform, originally intended for the street in front of the building, had been erected before the altar and here the ten coffins were laid, while Father Aust and a number of Polish priests celebrated pontifical high mass.

Services at the Grave.

In the meantime a gang of miners in the cemetery were blasting rocks to make space for a large circular grave, in which all the bodies were interred. There were brief services at the grave and several of the clergymen made addresses, urging the miners to maintain order and to remain quietly at their homes.

General Gobin kept his word if the priests did not. During all of the march and the ceremonies, there was not a sign of a soldier.

Brigade headquarters presented a martial appearance, however, and in the stock yards near the hotel were stationed a battery and a detachment of cavalry ready to move on call. The usual camp discipline was maintained and no one was permitted to pass any of the lines without a pass from the commander.

Mayor Aitmillier had been consulted in the meantime, and at General Gobin's order or suggestion, all the saloons in town were closed until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Sheriff Martin was the guest of General Gobin at headquarters this afternoon, but would not talk on the ground that a warrant is hanging over him. He returned to Wilkesbarre later. His deputies are contemplating going to that town to enter bond for their appearance when wanted, notwithstanding the fact that they have not yet been arrested. This is to be done as a guarantee of good faith, and they will probably go to-morrow.

The gravity in the situation is made apparent from the thorough and vigorous manner in which the commander is handling his men. The signal corps of the regiments have been stationed on hill tops about Hazleton and the surrounding hamlets where trouble is feared. The stations cover a distance of four miles and at the nearest point to Hazleton couriers are stationed to carry the reports to the general.

To-morrow unless the developments of to-night necessitate a change, General Gobin will send company details to all the surrounding country to remain there in event of trouble.

The record-breaking time made by the militia in reaching the ground has had more to do with making the foreign element than is generally known. They were often given to sneering at the "United States Army" and the spectacle offered has dumfounded them. The first call for troops went out at nine o'clock Friday night and at eight the next morning the Ninth regiment was already camped on the ground.

Over 50 per cent of the brigade is here and company after company presents an unbroken roll.

GROWING BITTER.

The Fight in the Window Glass Workers Association Threatens Disruption.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 13.--The trouble in the window glass workers' association is growing bitter. The cutters and flatteners are holding meetings daily, and seem to be standing out to a man against the demands of the association. The manufacturers, too, are showing their hands in the fight and it is said are encouraging the split among the four branches of the trade. Simon Burns, president of the window glass workers association is charged by the flatteners and cutters with seeking to secure non-union or any kind of labor to replace the cutters and flatteners at the Elwood, Ind., window glass company's factory. The Burns scale was signed and the blowers and gatherers began work last Thursday. The cutters flatteners refused to go to work and the glass cylinders blown still remain unflattened until a stock has accumulated and there is no space for more.

President Burns notified the firm when the work was commenced that he would indemnify it for any loss sustained and agreed to furnish cutters and flatteners among members of the organization who were dissatisfied with the stand taken by the seceders. So far, Mr. Burns has failed to supply skilled men from the association, and his enemies charge that he is now looking for assistance outside the ranks of the union.

The Mapler Glass Company of Dubois, Pa., has sent for the scales of the window glass association, and the scales of the cutters' branch and flatteners' association, agreeing to sign all of them and to resume work this week. This will be the second factory to resume under these conditions.

Movements of Steamships.

NEW YORK--Arrived: Deutschland, Rotterdam; Georgian, London.

LEEDS--Arrived: St. Peninsular, New York.

WANT TO SECEDE.

Pittsburgh Miners May Withdraw From National Organization

ON ACCOUNT OF THE ACTION

Of the Delegates From Illinois and West Virginia.

STORIES OF BARRELS TAPPED

At Columbus, Chicago and Wheeling. Hatchford and Dolan Claim that Delegates were Hired by Illinois and West Virginia Operators to Prolong the Strike to Weaken the Pittsburgh District--Ten Day Limit will be Ignored, and Mines Resume Operations Immediately--Marching Women with Babies in Arms Provoke a Disturbance at De Armit's Mines--Four Arrested.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 13.--The national bituminous coal miners' strike of 1897 will probably be the last of its kind for the present generation, and hereafter the difficulties arising through wage difficulties will likely be settled by states and districts, and a revolution may be expected in differentials favoring other states, as the Pittsburgh miners have had their eyes opened.

Delegates arriving from the Columbus convention tell stories of how barrels were tapped at Columbus, Chicago and Wheeling and how delegates, hired by Illinois and West Virginia operators, fought to prolong the strike so as to weaken the Pittsburgh district, to enable them to get some of its immense tonnage.

M. D. Hatchford, national president, and Patrick Dolan, district president, both expressed themselves privately that they were thoroughly disgusted at the actions of the delegates from Illinois and West Virginia and the cupidity of some Ohio delegates who wished to continue the strike for political reasons. It is said that neither of the delegates are in favor of having the Pittsburgh miners pay any attention to the attempt to hold the Pittsburgh district back ten days, but cannot openly advocate it. They will, however, wink at any attempts to start the mines and will not make any effort to stop it.

In order to take advantage of this condition a meeting is scheduled for to-morrow between the operators and President Dolan at which a strong effort will be made to have the miners of the Pittsburgh district secede in a body from the national organization and go to work at once at the sixty-five cent compromise. The facts will be laid before the delegates to the convention to-morrow, and it is believed the whole district will be running in full by Thursday morning.

The machine cutters at the Darr mine of Osborne & Saeger went to work this morning and the men resumed at the Jumbo No. 1 mine of the Robbins Coal Company. The miners of the Eclipse, Anderson, Hackett, Nottingham and Germania in the Wheeling division, also met to-day, and after hearing a report from the delegates to Columbus, decided to ignore the ten day's clause and to resume work in the morning.

J. J. O'Neill received word from the men at the Webster mine yesterday, that they would resume in the morning. The miners in the vicinity of McDonald also decided to get into the pits and it is believed that by Thursday the mines will have generally resumed. The men at Osceola mine will also be at work in the morning.

Meetings were held to-day all over the district and in anticipation of a general resumption the operators have everything in readiness for the diggers to begin work at a moment's notice.

To-night President Dolan met in conference with the original committee of seven, representing the "Big Thirteen" or lake shippers. After the meeting Mr. Dolan said he had told the operators that the ten day's clause in the Columbus settlement was a farce, and that he would not interfere in any way with any miners who wished to return to work to-morrow or any day before the ten days had expired.

It is the operators' intention to make a dash to-day to get the mines of the Pittsburgh miners in a body secede from the national organization and form an association for this district alone.

WOMEN WITH BABES

March on Working Miners, Hoping to Move Them by Tender Sentiments--A Riot Provoked and Four Arrested.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 13.--Emma Haas, the miners' Joan-of-Arc, and three other women were arrested for marching at Plum Creek this morning, by sheriff's deputies. The attempt to make the arrests precipitated an incipient riot, in which the deputies fared badly. No one was seriously hurt, but scarcely a deputy escaped a clubbing and Superintendent Samuel DeArmitt was cut on the hand. Two of the women arrested carried babies.

The riot was the result of a carefully planned attempt to prevent the men at work at Plum Creek from entering the mines. There were twenty-five women and about fifty strikers concerned in it.

The plan was to have the women march in front with their babies with the design of working on the sentiments of the men who would be going to work and to act as a shield for the rest of the party. The women were to crowd around each man as he attempted to go into the mine, take his dinner bucket from him and throw it into the ditch.

About daylight the party started out, headed by Emma Haas. Those not having a baby carried a pick handle or a club of some sort. On the Murphysville they encountered a posse of deputies and were ordered back to the camp. No attention was paid to the order and the party tried to force their way through the line of deputies.

A scuffle followed and Emma Haas and three other women who were in the lead, were arrested. A scene of wild excitement then ensued.

The moment a deputy laid hands on a woman he was surrounded by others, waving clubs in the air and using them on the head of a deputy when the opportunity offered. Deputy Walker was severely clubbed, and S. C. DeArmitt was cut in the hand. He says he was attacked by a woman with a knife.

The deputies finally got their prisoners into the company's stable and later brought them to this city, where they were lodged in the county jail.

The names of the women arrested were Emma Haas; Mrs. John Kosar;

Mrs. Frank Haas, and Mrs. Eisner. Mrs. Kosar and Mrs. Eisner had their babies with them.

After the removal of the prisoners from Plum Creek the excitement subsided and the women and strikers returned to camp.

The reason more of the women were not arrested was four or five deputies were required to hold one of them and the force was not large enough to take charge of the crowd.

SISTERSVILLE DRY.

The Saloons Closed, but Speak-easies and Shanty Boats Doing a Land Office Business--A Day of Drunken Orgies.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

SISTERSVILLE, W. Va., Sept. 13.--All of the saloons in this city closed up on Saturday evening, in response to the orders issued by the judge of the circuit court at its last session in this county during the early part of August, and as a result there is the driest lot of people here ever seen anywhere, and there have been better times along the river in the vicinity of the shanty boats than ever before in the history of the city. The legal drought in this city commenced yesterday morning, but on Saturday the people seem to remember that it would be exceedingly dry in the future and the amount of beer and whisky sold here was simply without precedent. There was more liquor sold here last Saturday and Sunday night than was ever sold in the city before in one week. The saloons were filled from early in the morning until midnight, and at times the people were standing four and five deep trying to get to the bar for a drink.

As soon as the saloons of the city obeyed the order on Saturday evening a number of speak-easies started up in various parts of the county adjacent to the city, but far enough away that the authorities here could not touch them, and since that time there has been all kinds of trouble. At the sporting boats located along the river, there was an enormous crowd all day yesterday, and there were fights galore. During the entire day it was almost impossible to get into one of the boats, and quite a number of them did such a business they soon ran out of supplies and were compelled to come to this city for more beer.

There were several first class attempts at murder and various other crimes in the willows and on the boats yesterday as a result of the way matters were being conducted and it is a great wonder that a number of people were not killed.

BIG SUIT ENTERED

To Recover Land in Ritchie County Amounting to Nearly \$3,000,000. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 13.--The Ritchie Coal Oil Company, through its attorneys, Judge Edwin Maxwell and M. H. Thompson, has brought suit against H. S. Wilson, the C. & K. railroad, et al., in the circuit court of Ritchie county, to annul and set aside a large number of deeds, and to recover a large amount of land in Ritchie county on which are the buildings and depots and the railroad running from Ritchie mines to Cairo, which connects with the N. Y. railroad. About \$2,500,000 is involved.

The plaintiffs in the case formerly had possession of the valuable lands owned by Mr. Wilson in Ritchie county, which have lately become so valuable on account of the oil developments. The suit is only one of many which have been brought against the present owner of the land, to set aside his title.

WELL, OF ALL QUEER THINGS!

And it is Just Possible that it Could Only Happen in West Virginia.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

WELCH, W. Va., Sept. 13.--Quite a singular incident occurred to Louis Blakely, a prominent citizen of this county. It was announced the funeral sermon of his first wife and his little child would be preached to-day.

His wife has been dead for four years and his child for two years. They were both interred without funeral services being held, so he set this as the day for the services. A large crowd assembled and while the funeral service of his first wife was being conducted, his second wife gave birth to a bouncing boy.

THREATENED FAMINE

In Ireland on Account of the Failure of Crops, Particularly Potatoes.

LONDON, Sept. 13.--John E. Redmond, the Parnellite leader and member of parliament for Waterford City, in an interview on the prospects of famine in Ireland, is quoted as saying:

"The failure of the crops, especially the potato crop, means that a large section of the people of Ireland will soon be on the verge of starvation. It is already reported that inhabitants of many places in Connaught are eating bread, which in ordinary times is regarded as a luxury, and is not used except when potatoes are unobtainable."

It is reported that the Duchess of York will shortly issue an appeal in behalf of the Irish who are threatened with famine, similar to the appeal which the princess of Wales made in behalf of the London poor at the time of the preparations for the queen's jubilee.

Got in Front of the Pistol.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

STUEBENVILLE, O., Sept. 13.--Michael Anderson, a fourteen-year-old son of a German farmer living near Holliday's Cove, was shot through the heart and killed in a queer manner. Anderson had a worthless horse he wanted killed, and a German coal miner from Colliers volunteered to shoot the horse. He was snapping an old horse pistol, trying to get it to go off, when the boy got in front of him in time to receive the lead.

Had a Prize and Didn't Know It.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Sept. 13.--It has developed that John Smith, who was arrested here last April by Chief of Police Tyree, for house-breaking, and was held here until last week, when he was released, was no other than Robert Thompson, who killed W. L. Wilson at Sewell, on the 25th of last September. \$100 reward had been offered for the man. Now Chief Tyree would like to see him again.

Crushed to Death.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

EMPIRE, O., Sept. 13.--John Weidger, an employe of Albright's stone quarry, met with death in an awful manner this afternoon. He was tending on a large stone weighing three tons which was fifty feet up along the quarry bank, when he fell and the stone followed, striking him on the head and breast. He lived about an hour and a half. He leaves a wife and six children.

DEATH TRAILED.

In the Path of a Tornado That Struck Texas Towns.

PORT ARTHUR IS IN RUINS.

Six People Known to Have Been Killed and Many Injured.

SABINE PASS ALSO SUFFERS.

It was a New Town, and is Reported to Have Been Wiped Out--Ten Persons or More were Drowned--Webb and Winnetuk Swept by the Same Leveling Blasts--The Wind Reaches the Enormous Velocity of Eighty Miles an Hour. The Stricken Localities were "Boom" Towns, and Contained Nothing but Frame Structures.

PORT ARTHUR, Texas, Sept. 12.--A tornado, terrible in its velocity, struck this little city at an early hour last evening. Six people are known to have been killed while many others were injured. Buildings were blown down and great damage was wrought by the cyclone.

The dead: Frank Albright, Kansas City, employed by electric light company. George Martin, bricklayer, residence unknown. Unknown man, aged thirty-eight. May Alinsworth, thirteen years old, daughter of William Alinsworth. Infant son of W. H. Johnson, blown from its mother's arms and drowned.

The injured: Mrs. Roy Stafford, right leg broken near the hip. Roy Stafford, legs badly bruised. Little daughter of Stafford, seriously injured.

Many buildings were blown down, including the railroad roundhouse where May Alinsworth was killed; the natatorium, the bank building, town site company's barns, hotel Hayden, Strong & League's building, shifted off foundations; Brennan building, Colonnade hotel, Spence & Lyons building; C. J. Miller's grocery store; several bars; Kanad's saloon; the Herald office; Alfred Wolfe's saloon; the Hays building and M. M. Zollinski's grocery.

Several residences suffered severely, that of Dr. A. W. Barraclough being carried across the street. Many out-buildings were completely blown away.

From early morning the sky was threatening and a stiff gale blew. No rain of consequence fell until 4 p. m., and then it was accompanied by a heavy wind that increased to intensely until it reached the enormous velocity of eighty miles an hour. Every building in the town is of frame construction, except one brick, the Port Arthur banking company building, the far end and roof of which was blown away.

The bodies of the victims have been sent to Beaumont for interment, no cemetery having as yet been started here.

There were many acts of bravery and the suspense during the severity of the storm was terrible.

Advices from Winnick, Texas, say that nearly all the houses there have been blown down and torn away.

At Webb, all of the barns and one house were demolished and scattered over the country.

The following telegram has just been received from Mr. Kinchen, at Beaumont: "The relief train has just returned from Sabine Pass. It could not get nearer than eight miles from Sabine Pass. It is reported that the new town is completely gone. Nothing heard from the old town. From reports things look bad there."

AT SABINE PASS.

Shipping and Buildings Destroyed--Ten Persons Drowned.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 13.--Of the disaster at Sabine Pass, which is the "opposition town" to Port Arthur, the Pittsburgh & Gulf railroad statement says: "At Sabine Pass the loss is one schooner, four tugs, many buildings, ten or more people drowned, including Moore & Betts, contractors, and there is six feet of water in Sabine City."

President A. E. Stillwell, of the Pittsburgh & Gulf railroad to-night wired his representatives at Port Arthur that the company would subscribe \$10,000 to repair the damage to homes in Port Arthur and would arrange to-morrow for the expenditure of the money. The damage to the pier will be repaired at once.

YELLOW FEVER.

Ninth Case Developed in New Orleans. United States Surgeon Stricken with the Plague at Ocean Springs.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 12.--The announcement of the ninth case of yellow fever in New Orleans, including the Gelpi death, was officially made by the board of health late this afternoon. It is probable that later to-night another case will be added to the list.

Dr. Carter, of the marine hospital service, returned to Ocean Springs to-day, from Barkley, and reports a serious condition there. Barkley is a little spot about seven miles northeast of the detention camp. Dr. Carter reports eight cases of yellow fever at this point, out of a population of twenty-five souls.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 12.--Excitement is at fever heat in this city to-day over the yellow fever scare, caused almost entirely by the presence of thirty cases of dengue fever at Edwards, twenty-five miles west of here. Many people are fleeing to the surrounding country. The wagon and rail roads leading into town are being closely guarded.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.--Surgeon Wadsworth, who has been at Ocean Springs for some time, was taken ill this forenoon. This information came from Surgeon Murray, who did not state the nature of the illness, but Dr. Wyman supposes it to be yellow fever.

Postmasters and Pensioners.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.--Certificates of pension have been granted to West Virginia applicants as follows: Original--George W. Watson, Kingwood.

Increase--Samuel Ellis, Fairmont. Certificate of original pension has been issued also to Benjamin Kennedy, Steubenville, Ohio; of increase to Peter Cage, Washington, Pa.

West Virginia postmasters of the fourth class have been commissioned as follows: Ira Dotson, Dotson, McDowell county; N. C. Ramsey, Mount Lookout, Nicholas county.

HARPING ON BONES.

In the Luetger Trial--A Juror Taken Sick, Causing an Adjournment of the Case Until To-morrow.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.--Puffing at a cigar and smiling in a manner which betokened contentment, Adolph Luetger this morning appeared before Judge Tuthill to begin the fourth week of his trial for alleged wife murder. The court proceedings began with the cross examination of Prof. George V. Bailey and it was not long before Attorney Vincent and the professor were involved in a dispute over the use of a technical term which called for the interference of the court.

A small piece of bone was handed to the witness and he was asked to name it. "That is a seasmoid," promptly asserted the professor.

"Has it ever been boiled?" queried Attorney Vincent.

"It has."

"Might not alkali water poured on a bone produce the same effect?"

"It might in time. It would cause scaling and a softness after a long time."

Attorney Vincent cross-examined Prof. Bailey sharply on the point of seasmoids and wanted to know if the witness could tell the difference between a seasmoid bone of a human being and a similar bone of an animal.

The question seemed to worry the witness, who was warm and nervous. He admitted that a bruise or injury might produce a seasmoid and said he had seen seasmoid bones on the toes of animals.

The examination of Prof. Bailey continued until 11:30 o'clock. The professor started Attorney Vincent by the assertion that he had discovered six seasmoid bones in a single hand while a student in the University of Paris. Attorney Vincent declared that surgical history contained no such reference to more than two seasmoids being found upon a hand or foot.

Prof. Bailey replied he knew that fact and knew his discovery a secret because he was writing a book on the subject. The witness refused to make a statement as to the probable original location of seasmoid bones handed him until he had an opportunity to examine them. He was granted until to-morrow morning.

At 11:30 o'clock Juror John E. Fowler was taken suddenly ill again and court adjourned until 1 o'clock p. m. Juror Fowler is suffering from malaria and a fever.

To-morrow Frank Blak and Frank Olanoff will be called to establish the motive for the alleged murder. They will, it is asserted, testify to having seen Mary Siemering visit Luetger in the sausage factory at night.

Juror Fowler, who is ill at the Le-grande hotel and a physician who examined him, claims he will not be able to appear in court until Wednesday morning. As a result Judge Tuthill adjourned court this morning until 9:30 o'clock Wednesday.

A sensation was created this morning in the court room by the rumor that Drs. Alinger and Rutherford, witnesses for the defense, were heard to remark while examining the bones that they were human. The medical men deny this, however, and say they never made the remark.

Dr. McNamara, who examined Juror Fowler, stated the latter was suffering from chills and fever. The physician believed he could break the fever in a couple of days without Juror Fowler being withdrawn from active duty. If Juror Fowler becomes so ill that he must retire from the jury it would mean a retrial of the entire case.

A REVOLVING SCHEME.

Luetger's Son Proposes to Exhibit Some Objects of the Trial.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.--Arnold Luetger, with the famous center vat and his father's four great Dane dogs, is planning to tour the country at the conclusion of the sausage maker's trial. The history of the case and your Luetger says, he will recite to the crowds he expects to attract. The dogs will be taken as a sort of side show. Since Adolph Luetger's arrest the great Danes have guarded the factory and the family home against intruders, one of them lying on the front porch of the residence and two others patrolling the factory.

Besides the vat and dogs, Arnold Luetger is preparing to take many other "relics" brought into prominence by the trial of his father for wife murder. The doors which covered the vat during the alleged disintegration of Mrs. Luetger's body, the shovel found beside the vat, some of the caustic potash and a number of views of the interior and exterior of the factory will be exhibited. Young Luetger expects the family name and his connection with the famous case will attract crowds to his exhibit.